

SMOKY CANYON MINE WATER SYSTEM (PWS 6150016) SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

November 19, 2002



State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

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Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the well and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Smoky Canyon Mine Water System, Caribou County, Idaho*, describes the public water system (PWS), the boundaries of the zones of water contribution, and the associated potential contaminant sources located within these boundaries. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The Smoky Canyon Mine (PWS # 6150016) is classified as a non-community, non-transient drinking water system that is located in Caribou County (Figure 1). The system has one well source that is located on the facility's property. The well serves approximately 190 persons through one connection.

Smoky Creek and a road are potential contaminant sources that cross the delineated capture zone. If an accidental spill occurred into these corridors, inorganic chemical (IOC) contaminants, volatile organic chemical (VOC) contaminants, synthetic organic chemical (SOC) contaminants, or microbial contaminants could be added to the aquifer system. A complete list of potential contaminant sources is provided with this assessment (Table 1).

For the assessment, a review of laboratory tests was conducted using the State Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). The only detection of coliform bacteria in the distribution occurred in June 1992. The IOCs cadmium, fluoride, nitrate, selenium, and thallium have been detected in the drinking water, but at levels below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for each chemical. No VOCs or SOCs have been detected in the drinking water.

Final susceptibility scores are derived from equally weighed system construction scores, hydrologic sensitivity scores, and potential contaminant/land use scores. Therefore, a low rating in one or two categories coupled with a higher rating in another category results in a final rating of low, moderate, or high susceptibility. With the potential contaminants associated with most urban and heavily agricultural areas, the best score a well can get is moderate. Potential contaminants are divided into four categories: IOCs (i.e., nitrates, arsenic), VOCs (i.e., petroleum products), SOCs (i.e., pesticides), and microbial contaminants (i.e., bacteria). As different wells can be subject to various contamination settings, separate scores are given for each type of contaminant.

The final susceptibility rankings for the well are high for IOCs, VOCs, SOCs, and microbials due to a road existing within the well's 50-foot sanitary setback distance. System construction and hydrologic sensitivity rated moderate. Potential contaminant land use scores were low for IOCs, VOCs, SOCs, and microbials.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources. If the system should need to expand in the future, new well sites should be located in areas with as few potential sources of contamination as possible, and the site should be reserved and protected for this specific use.

For Smoky Canyon Mine Water System, drinking water protection activities should continue efforts aimed at keeping the distribution system free of microbial contaminants that may affect the drinking water quality. If microbial problems arise, the system may want to consider the addition of a disinfection system. The system should also focus on correcting any deficiencies outlined in the sanitary survey (an inspection conducted every five years with the purpose of determining the physical condition of a water system’s components and its capacity). No potential contaminants (pesticides, paint, fuel, cleaning supplies, etc.) should be stored or applied within 50 feet of the well. Land uses within most of the source water assessment area are outside the property boundary for the Smoky Canyon Mine Water System. Therefore, partnerships with state and local agencies, and industrial and commercial groups should be established to ensure future land uses are protective of ground water quality. Educating employees and the public about source water will further assist the system in its monitoring and protection efforts.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, drinking water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. A strong public education program should be a primary focus of any drinking water protection plan. Public education topics could include proper hazardous waste disposal methods and the importance of water conservation. There are multiple resources available to help communities implement protection programs, including the Drinking Water Academy of the EPA. Drinking water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture and the Caribou County Soil and Water Conservation District.

A system must incorporate a variety of strategies in order to develop a comprehensive drinking water protection plan, be they regulatory in nature (e.g. zoning, permitting) or non-regulatory in nature (e.g. good housekeeping, public education, specific best management practices). For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Pocatello Regional Office of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR SMOKY CANYON MINE WATER SYSTEM, CARIBOU COUNTY, IDAHO

Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

The following sections contain information necessary to understand how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this assessment means.** Maps showing the delineated source water assessment area and the inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are included. The list of significant potential contaminant source categories and their rankings used to develop the assessment also is included.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess over 2,900 public drinking water sources in Idaho for their relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area, sensitivity factors associated with the well, and aquifer characteristics. All assessments must be completed by May of 2003. The resources and time available to accomplish assessments are limited. Therefore, an in-depth, site-specific investigation to identify each significant potential source of contamination for every public water system is not possible. **This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the public water system (PWS).**

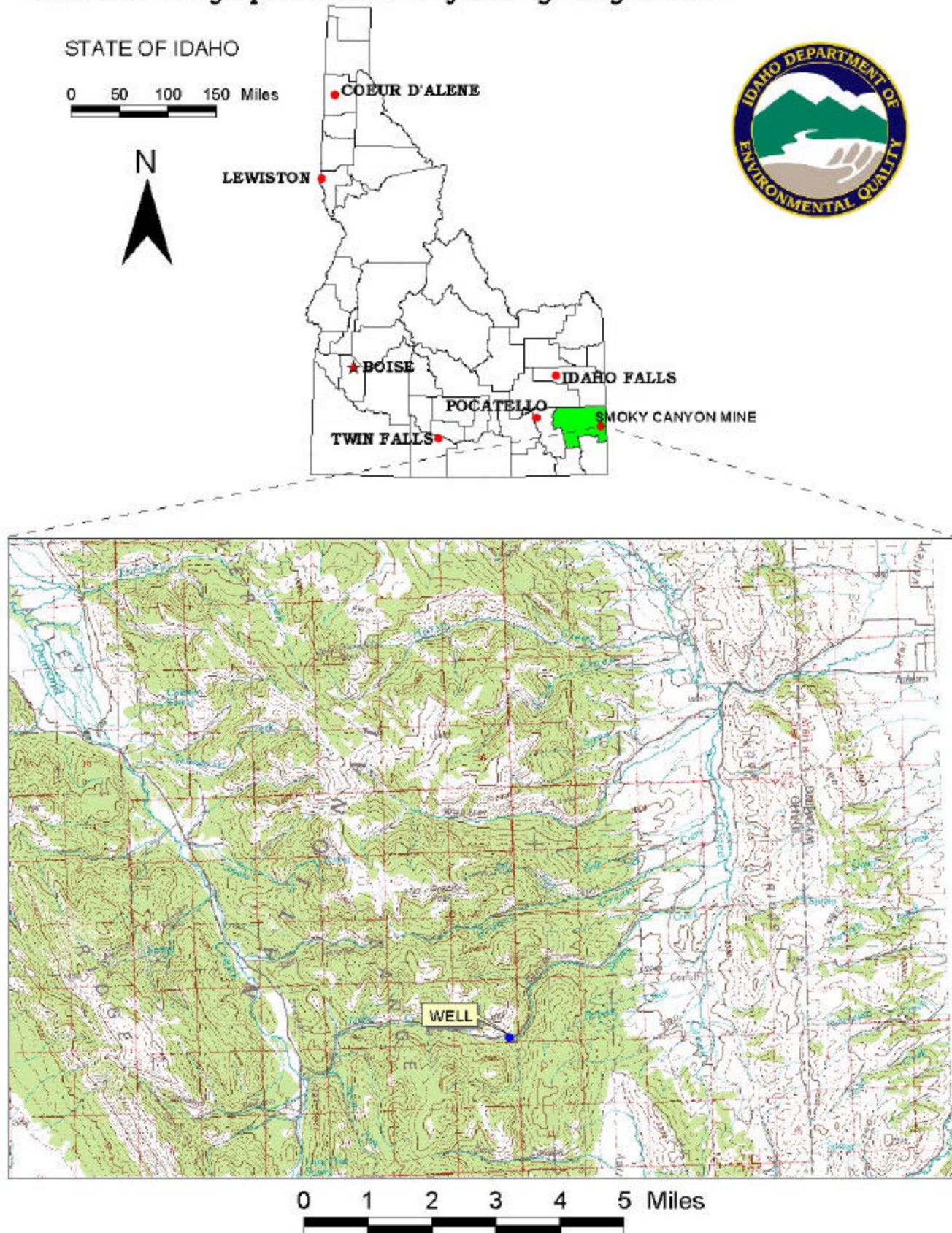
The ultimate goal of the assessment is to provide data to local communities to develop a protection strategy for their drinking water supply system. DEQ recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treatment of a public water supply (PWS) system once it has been contaminated. DEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a drinking water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or drinking water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Section 2. Conducting the Assessment

General Description of the Source Water Quality

The Smoky Canyon Mine (PWS # 6150016) is classified as a non-community, non-transient drinking water system that is located in Caribou County (Figure 1). The system has one well source that is located on the facility's property. The well serves approximately 190 persons through one connection.

FIGURE 1. Geographic Location of Smoky Canyon Mine



The only detection of coliform bacteria in the distribution occurred in June 1992. The inorganic chemicals (IOCs) cadmium, fluoride, nitrate, selenium, and thallium have been detected in the drinking water, but at levels below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for each chemical. No volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) or synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs) have been detected in the drinking water.

Defining the Zones of Contribution – Delineation

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution into time-of-travel (TOT) zones (zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a pumping well) for water in the aquifer. Washington Group International (WGI) was contracted by DEQ to define the public water system's zones of contribution. WGI used a calculated fixed radius model approved by the Source Water Assessment Plan (DEQ, 1999) in determining the 3-year (Zone 1B), 6-year (Zone 2), and 10-year (Zone 3) TOT zones for water associated with the “None” hydrologic province in the vicinity of the Smoky Canyon Mine Water System. The model used site-specific data, assimilated by WGI from a variety of sources including operator records, well logs (when available) and hydrogeologic reports. A summary of the hydrogeologic information from the WGI is provided below.

Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model

Graham and Campbell (1981) identified and described 70 regional ground water systems throughout Idaho. Thirty-four of these fall within the southeastern part of the state. The “None” hydrologic province, as defined in the Washington Group report, includes all the area outside of the 34 regional systems in southeast Idaho. The smaller and more localized aquifers in the “None” province typically are situated in the foothills and mountains that surround and recharge the regional ground water systems.

The mountains and valleys within the “None” hydrologic province were formed during two events separated by approximately 50 to 70 million years (Alt and Hyndman, 1989, pp. 329 and 336). The overthrust belt of the northern Rocky Mountains was formed roughly 70 to 90 million years ago through the intrusion of granitic magma and a massive eastward movement of large slabs of layered sedimentary rocks along faults that dip shallowly westward (Alt and Hyndman, 1989, p. 329). This movement caused extreme folding and fracturing of the sedimentary and granitic rocks and, in many cases, left older formations lying on top of younger ones. Later Basin and Range block faulting broke up the largely eroded Rocky Mountains into large uplifted and downthrown blocks resulting in the present day northwest trending mountains and valleys seen throughout southeast Idaho. Paleozoic and Precambrian limestone, dolomite, sandstone, shale, siltstone, and quartzite are the predominant materials forming the mountains and probable compose the bedrock underlying the valleys between Salmon, Idaho on the north side of the Snake River Plane and Franklin, Idaho near the Utah/Idaho border (Dion, 1969, p.18; Kariya et al., 1994, p. 6; Bjorklund and McGreevy, 1971, p. 12; and Parlman, 1982, p. 9).

Ground water movement in the mountains is primarily through a system of solution channels, fractures and joints that commonly transmit water independently of surface topography (Bjorklund and McGreevy, 1971, p. 15; Dion, 1969, p. 18). Ralston and others (1979, pp. 128-129) state that the geologic structural features also can contribute to the development of cross-basin ground water flow systems. Ground water entering a geologic formation tends to follow the formation because hydraulic conductivities are greater parallel to the bedding planes than across them. Synclines and anticlines provide structural avenues for ground water flow under ridges from one valley to another.

The average annual precipitation in the mountains of southeast Idaho ranges from 20 inches on ridges near Soda Springs to over 45 inches on the Bear River Range (Ralston and Trihey, 1975, p. 7, and Dion, 1969, p. 11). The valleys receive an average of 7 to 10 inches annually (Donato, 1998, p. 3, and Dion, 1969, p. 11). Precipitation and seepage from streams are the primary source of recharge to the mountain aquifers (Kariya, et al., 1994, p. 18, and Parliman, 1982, p. 13).

Ground water discharge occurs as springs and seeps issuing from faults, fractures, and solution channels and as underflow to regional aquifers. The Bear River Basin in the far southeast corner of the state contains hundreds of springs issuing primarily from fractures and solution openings in the bedrock mountains (Dion, 1969, p. 47, and Bjorklund and McGreevy, 1971, pp. 34-35). Within Cache Valley many springs discharge from the valley-fill deposits (Kariya et al., 1994, p. 32).

There is little available information on the distribution of hydraulic head and the hydraulic properties of the aquifers in the "None" hydrologic province. No U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) (2001) or Idaho Statewide Monitoring Network (Neely, 2001) wells are located in the areas of concern to provide information on ground water flow direction and hydraulic gradient or to aid in model calibration. The information that is available indicates that the hydraulic properties are quite variable, even within a specific rock type. Ralston and others (1979, p. 31), for example, present hydraulic conductivity estimates for fractured chert ranging from 2.2 to 75 ft/day. Estimates for phosphatic shale are as low as 0.07 ft/day (unfractured) and as high as 25 ft/day (fractured).

The calculated fixed-radius method (IDEQ, 1997 p. 4-9) was used to delineate capture zones for PWS wells in the "None" hydrologic province. The fixed radii for the 3-, 6-, and 10-year capture zones were calculated using equations presented by Keely and Tsang (1983) for the velocity distribution surrounding a pumping well. This method was selected because the ground water flow systems in the mountains of southeast Idaho are typically very complex and poorly characterized. Ground water infiltrating into folded, faulted, and fractured bedrock formations may recharge shallow localized systems with short flow paths and residence times or it may enter deeper intermediate or regional systems with longer flow paths and residence times.

Unfortunately, there generally are no water level data with which to determine the flow direction and hydraulic gradient in the different aquifers. In the absence of water level data, the ground water flow direction and hydraulic gradient may differ greatly from one flow system to another, because of the existence of structural controls and heterogeneity.

The Smoky Canyon Mine well is completed in a limestone/sandstone aquifer. The capture zone radii were calculated using a hydraulic conductivity of 0.79 ft/day. The hydraulic conductivity is based on an estimated transmissivity of 3,600 gal/day/ft for well TW-3 (believed to be the PWS well based on location and construction data) and an aquifer thickness of 610 feet (BLM and USFS, 2001, pp. 3-45 and 3-50). The hydraulic gradient is 0.002 (10 feet per mile; BLM and USFS, 2001, p. 3-50). The effective porosity is 0.2. This is the default value presented in Table F-3 of the Idaho Wellhead Protection Plan for mixed volcanic and sedimentary rocks, primarily sedimentary rocks (IDEQ, 1997, p. F-6). The aquifer thickness is the saturated open interval for the Smoky Canyon Mine well. The pumping rate is 1.5 times the average daily production.

The delineated source water assessment areas for the Smoky Canyon Mine Water System are concentric circles about the well. The 3-year TOT is 307 feet in radius (6.8 acres), the 6-year TOT is 438 feet in radius (7 acres), and the 10-year TOT is 570 feet in radius (9.6 acres) (Figures 2). The actual data used by WGI in determining the source water assessment delineation areas are available from DEQ upon request.

Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

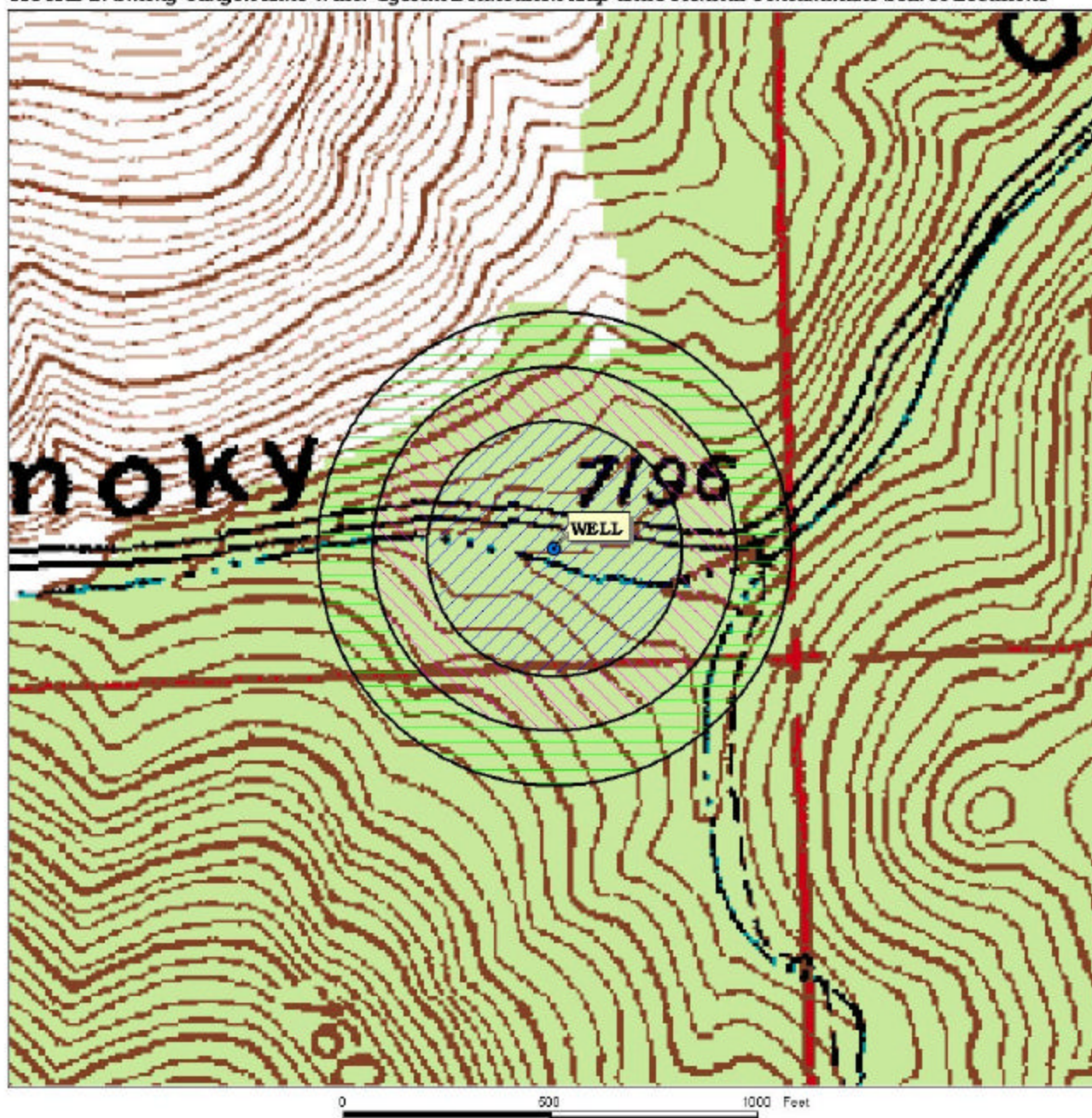
A potential source of contamination is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Furthermore, these sources have a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants into the environment at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources. The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of ground water contamination. Field surveys conducted by DEQ and reviews of available databases identified potential contaminant sources within the delineation areas. The sources identified were Smoky Creek and a road.

It is important to understand that a release may never occur from a potential source of contamination provided they are using best management practices. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. Therefore, when a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation. There are a number of methods that water systems can use to work cooperatively with potential sources of contamination, including educational visits and inspections of stored materials. Many owners of such facilities may not even be aware that they are located near a public water supply source.

Contaminant Source Inventory Process

A two-phased contaminant inventory of the study area was conducted in August 2002. The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the Smoky Canyon Mine Water System source water assessment areas through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System (GIS) maps developed by DEQ. The second, or enhanced, phase of the contaminant inventory involved contacting the operator to validate the sources identified in phase one and to add any additional potential sources in the area. This task was undertaken with the assistance of Mr. John Cunningham. At the time of the enhanced inventory, no additional potential contaminant sources were found within the delineated source water area. A map with the well location, delineated areas, and potential contaminant sources are provided with this report (Figure 2). The potential contaminant source(s) have been listed in Table 1.

FIGURE 2. Smoky Canyon Mine Water System Delineation Map and Potential Contaminant Source Locations



PWS# 6150016
WELL

Table 1. Smoky Canyon Mine Water System, Well #1, Potential Contaminant Inventory

Site #	Source Description	TOT Zone ² (in years)	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants ¹
	Smoky Creek	0-3	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbials
	Smoky Creek	3-6; 6-10	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC
	Road	Sanitary Setback	1997 Sanitary Survey	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbials

¹ IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

² YR TOT = Year Time of Travel Zone; Sanitary Setback = <50 feet from well

Section 3. Susceptibility Analyses

The susceptibility of the well to contamination was ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity of the well, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for the well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. Appendix A contains the susceptibility analysis worksheet. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking

Hydrologic Sensitivity

The hydrologic sensitivity of a well is dependent upon four factors. These factors are surface soil composition, the material in the vadose zone (between the land surface and the water table), the depth to first ground water, and the presence of a 50-foot thick fine-grained zone (aquitard) above the producing zone of the well. Slowly draining soils such as silt and clay have better filtration capabilities and therefore are typically more protective of ground water than coarse-grained soils such as sand and gravel. Similarly, fine-grained sediments in the subsurface and a water depth of more than 300 feet protect the ground water from contamination.

Hydrologic sensitivity was rated moderate for the well (Table 2). This is based upon moderate-to-well drained soil classes as defined by the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). The well log indicates the vadose zone (approximately 297 feet in depth) is comprised predominantly of low permeability shale and an aquitard is present. Depth to first water is less than 300 feet.

Well Construction

Well construction directly affects the ability of the well to protect the aquifer from contaminants. System construction scores are reduced when information shows that potential contaminants will have a more difficult time reaching the intake of the well. Lower scores imply a system is less vulnerable to contamination. For example, if the well casing and annular seal both extend into a low permeability unit, then the possibility of contamination is reduced and the system construction score goes down. If the highest production interval is more than 100 feet below the water table, then the system is considered to have better buffering capacity. If the wellhead and surface seal are maintained to standards, as outlined in sanitary surveys, then contamination down the well bore is less likely. If the well is protected from surface flooding and is outside the 100-year floodplain, then contamination from surface events is reduced.

The system construction score was rated moderate for the well (Table 2). The wellhead is located outside of a 100-year floodplain, and the 1997 sanitary survey (conducted by Southeastern District Health Department) indicates that the wellhead and surface seal are maintained and in good condition. The highest production zone is less than 100 feet below the static water level. The well log indicates the well casing does not terminate into a low permeability unit (such as clay) and annular seal depth was not recorded on the well log.

The Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) *Well Construction Standards Rules (1993)* require all PWSs to follow DEQ standards. IDAPA 58.01.08.550 requires that PWSs follow the *Recommended Standards for Water Works (1997)* during construction. Under current standards, all PWS wells are required to have a 50-foot buffer around the wellhead and if the well is designed to yield greater than 50 gallons per minute (gpm) a minimum of a 6-hour pump test is required. These standards are used to rate the system construction for the well by evaluating items such as condition of wellhead and surface seal, whether the casing and annular space is within consolidated material or 18 feet below the surface, the thickness of the casing, etc. If all criteria are not met, the public water source does not meet the IDWR Well Construction Standards. In this case, there was insufficient information available to determine if the well meets all the criteria outlined in the IDWR Well Construction Standards.

Potential Contaminant Source and Land Use

The potential contaminant sources and land use within the delineated zones of water contribution are assessed to determine the well's susceptibility. For instance, when agriculture is the predominant land use in the area, this may increase the likelihood of agricultural wastewater infiltrating the ground water system. Agricultural land is counted as a source of leachable contaminants and points are assigned to this rating based on the percentage of agricultural land. Although Caribou county is considered to have high herbicide use and medium Ag-chemical use, the land use within the area surrounding the Smoky Canyon Mine Water System has no agriculture land, and therefore did not receive any agricultural related points.

In terms of potential contaminant sources, the well rated low for IOCs (i.e., nitrates), VOCs (i.e., petroleum related products), SOC (i.e., pesticides), and microbials (i.e., bacteria) (Table 2).

The potential contaminant sources identified within the delineated areas include the Smoky Creek and a road. The location of the potential contaminant sources and delineated TOT zones for the well are shown on Figure 2.

Final Susceptibility Ranking

A detection above a drinking water standard MCL or any detection of a VOC or SOC at the wellhead will automatically give a high susceptibility rating to a well despite the land use of the area because a pathway for contamination already exists. Additionally, potential contaminant sources within 50 feet of a wellhead will automatically lead to a high susceptibility rating. Hydrologic sensitivity and system construction scores are heavily weighted in the final scores. Having multiple potential contaminant sources in the 0- to 3-year time of travel zone (Zone 1B) contribute greatly to the overall ranking.

Table 2. Summary of Smoky Canyon Mine Water System Susceptibility Evaluation

Drinking Water Source	Susceptibility Scores ¹									
	Hydrologic Sensitivity	Potential Contaminant Inventory and Land Use				System Construction	Final Susceptibility Ranking			
		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
Well	M	L	L	L	L	M	H*	H*	H*	H*

¹H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, L = Low Susceptibility,

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

H* = road within sanitary setback of well

Susceptibility Summary

In terms of total susceptibility, the well rated automatically high for IOCs, VOCs, SOCs, and microbials due to a road existing within the well's 50-foot sanitary setback distance. System construction and hydrologic sensitivity rated moderate. Potential contaminant land use scores were low for IOCs, VOCs, SOCs, and microbials.

The IOCs cadmium, fluoride, nitrate, selenium, and thallium have been detected in the drinking water, but at levels below the MCL for each chemical. No VOCs or SOCs have been detected in the drinking water.

Section 4. Options for Drinking Water Protection

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources. If the system should need to expand in the future, new well sites should be located in areas with as few potential sources of contamination as possible, and the site should be reserved and protected for this specific use.

For the Smoky Canyon Mine Water System, drinking water protection activities should continue efforts aimed at keeping the distribution system free of microbial contaminants that may affect the drinking water quality. If microbial problems arise, the system may want to consider the addition of a disinfection system. The system should also focus on correcting any deficiencies outlined in the sanitary survey (an inspection conducted every five years with the purpose of determining the physical condition of a water system's components and its capacity). No potential contaminants (pesticides, paint, fuel, cleaning supplies, etc.) should, be stored or be applied within 50 feet of the well. Land uses within most of the source water assessment area are outside the property boundary for the Smoky Canyon Mine Water System. Therefore, partnerships with state and local agencies, and industrial and commercial groups should be established to ensure future land uses are protective of ground water quality. Educating employees and the public about source water will further assist the system in its monitoring and protection efforts.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, drinking water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. A strong public education program should be a primary focus of any drinking water protection plan. There are multiple resources available to help communities implement protection programs, including the Drinking Water Academy of the EPA. Drinking water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture and the Caribou County Soil and Water Conservation District.

A system must incorporate a variety of strategies in order to develop a comprehensive drinking water protection plan, be they regulatory in nature (i.e. zoning, permitting) or non-regulatory in nature (i.e. good housekeeping, public education, specific best management practices). For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Pocatello Regional Office of the DEQ the Idaho Rural Water Association.

Assistance

Public water supplies and others may call the following DEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the DEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Pocatello Regional DEQ Office (208) 236-6160

State DEQ Office (208) 373-0502

Website: <http://www.deq.state.id.us>

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact Ms. Melinda Harper at (208) 343-7001 or email her at mlharper@idahoruralwater.com for assistance with drinking water protection (formerly wellhead protection) strategies.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLA – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as Superfund, is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100-year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5 mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25% of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RCRA – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

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Attachment A

Smoky Canyon Mine Water System Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- 1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.2)
- 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.375)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

- 0 - 5 Low Susceptibility
- 6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility
- ≥ 13 High Susceptibility

1. System Construction

SCORE

Drill Date	10/07/1981	
Driller Log Available	YES	
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	1997
Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO	1
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	NO	2
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0

Total System Construction Score 4

2. Hydrologic Sensitivity

Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	NO	0
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	YES	0

Total Hydrologic Score 3

3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A

IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
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Land Use Zone 1A	RANGELAND, WOODLAND, BASALT	0	0	0	0
Farm chemical use high	YES	0	0	2	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		0	0	2	0

Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B

Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	YES	1	1	1	1
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		2	2	2	2
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	1	1	
4 Points Maximum		1	1	1	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	Less Than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	0

Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B 3 3 3 2

Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II

Contaminant Sources Present	YES	2	2	2	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	1	1	
Land Use Zone II	Less than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	

Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II 3 3 3 0

Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III

Contaminant Source Present	YES	1	1	1	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	1	1	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of	NO	0	0	0	

Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III 2 2 2 0

Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score 8 8 10 2

4. Final Susceptibility Source Score

11 11 12 8

5. Final Well Ranking

High High High High